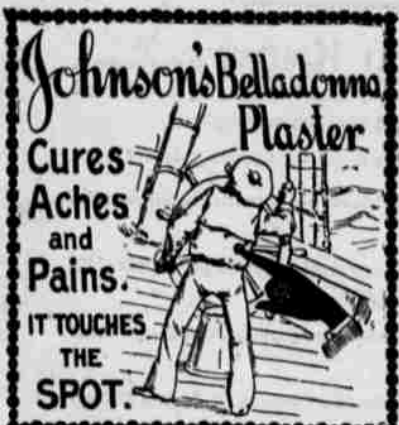


Herald and Tribune.

VOL. XXVIII, NO. 1.

JONESBORO, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1896.

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HAYWOOD'S HISTORY OF TENNESSEE.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

They went, it is presumed, upon the same principles the fox did, when, instead of paying the stork for taking the bone from his throat, he supposed he had done him a great favor in not biting off his head. To be involved in the course of diplomatic discussion, in numerous inextricable inconsistencies, and unsupported conclusions, evinces a bad cause, as well as a want of sagacity. As argument is intended for conviction, the person to be affected is never well pleased, unless it has at least the merit of being ingenious; it being an implied imputation upon his own understanding, that he is to be subdued by a flimsy argument. The affairs of the United States with Spain, not long afterwards began to wear a more promising aspect, and finally were conducted to a successful termination. But the complete subsidence of her ebullitions had not at this time taken place; yet still she was pressed with difficulties and implicated in an immensity of danger by her war with France. It was thought in Spain that the English had overreached that nation, and were imposing upon it; and it began to be feared that the English alliance, and was not unwilling that a good understanding with France should be again re-established. As these propensities gained strength, it was observable that the dislike of Spain to the Americans decreased.

By the 15th of December, 1793, the Spanish court had so far relinquished its prejudices, as to make a categorical admission that their treaties with the Indians should be considered to extend only to such of them as resided upon their own territories, and that Spain would not take a decided part in favor of the Indians, except when justice and equity called for it.

Some time in the month of March of this year, 1793, Gov. Blount, by an ordinance made for the purpose, erected the District of Hamilton, and established a Superior Court therein.

On the night of the 1st of January, 1793, John Drake and three others, were fired on at their hunting camp. On the 3d of January, Deliverance Gray was wounded within four miles of Nashville. On the 7th of February, 1794, a man of the name of Helen was killed by the Indians at the plantation of Gen. Robertson. On the 20th of February, 1793, numerous small divisions of Indians appeared in all parts of the frontiers of Mero district, marking every path and plantation with fatal signs of their visitation. They stole nearly all the horses that belonged to the district and butchered a number of the citizens. In many instances they left the divided limbs of the slain scattered over the ground. Jonathan Robertson, from whom upon all occasions the Indians had received as good as they sent, was about this time, with three lads of the name of Cowan, fired upon by five Indians; one of the lads was slightly wounded, and a ball passed through Robertson's hat; he and the lads returned the fire and drove off the Indians, having wounded two of them mortally, as was supposed. On the death of Helen, Capt. Murray followed the Indians, and at the distance of one hundred and twenty miles came up with them on the banks of the Tennessee, and destroyed the whole party to the number of eleven; two women of the party were captured and treated with humanity; these two women pretended they were Cherokee, endeavoring to conceal the nation to which they belonged, but were found not to understand the Cherokee language; in a few days they wined themselves to be Creeks, residents of the Euawatie. Within a few days previous to the 27th of February, 1794, a great number of persons were killed, some of whom were Benjamin Lindsey, Daniel Road, Ezekiel Caruthers, Jacob Evans, Frederick Stull, Jacob Morris and James Davis.

Gov. Blount had endeavored early in January, to arrest the progress of the Cherokee; he had proposed to them an exchange of prisoners; had urged them to be at peace, and had warned them of the danger to which they stood exposed. He declared to them through the medium of Thompson, the interpreter, that at the firing of the ordinance a thousand cavalry completely equipped, could immediately assemble and follow any trail to the town to which it might lead; and that such would be his conduct on the next provocation that should be given. If there were peace, he declared that it must be general, and not for some of the chiefs to be at peace, and the other parts of the nation at war; and towards the last of January, by the consent of the Hanging Maw, he had caused a blockhouse to be erected nearly opposite the mouth of Tellico, the real object of which was, to keep the Indians in check by its contiguity, and he placed an agent there whose ostensible business it was, to receive prisoners, horses, deer skins, negroes and other articles, that the Indians would bring. A small garrison of federal troops was stationed there likewise. These provisions, however, were not attended with the full success which was hoped from them. The Governor had also so far succeeded with the general government, as to induce it at last to be-

lieve that the people of Cumberland were exposed to some danger which they had not drawn upon themselves by any misconduct of theirs. The Governor was permitted to raise troops for the defense of Mero district, and to continue them in service till the first day of December, and longer if necessary. One subaltern, two corporals, twenty six privates, to be stationed at the crossing at Cumberland. One subaltern, two corporals, twenty one privates for the defense of Tennessee county, and the inhabitants of Red River, running into Cumberland. One subaltern, two corporals, twenty six privates for Davidson, the chief part to be in front of Nashville. For Sumner County, one subaltern, one sergeant, two corporals, seventeen privates; and besides these, two subalterns and thirty mounted militia, to be allowed this district. These were to be raised from the militia, there being no regular troops on which the Governor could call. The Government also ordered from Philadelphia, by way of Pittsburgh, six three and one half inch iron howitzers, with ammunition for one hundred rounds complete, for each piece, including twenty five grape or case shot. Orders for the effectuation of these purposes, issued from the war office, on the 14th of January, 1794, and there was no delay on the part of Gov. Blount in carrying them into execution. These precautions had very considerable effect, but not all the effect that was desired. Four men were killed and many horses were stolen, after the 27th of February, and before the 27th of March.

On the 18th of March, 1794, the house of Thomas Harris, in Tennessee County, was set on fire by Indians, but the flames were extinguished without much damage. On the 20th of March, 1794, James Bryan was fired upon by the Indians from an ambush near a path, within four miles of Nashville; and on the same day, Charles Bratton was killed and scalped near the house of Maj. White, in Sumner County.

On the 21st of April, 1794, Anthony Bledsoe son of Col. Anthony Bledsoe, and Anthony Bledsoe son of Col. Isaac Bledsoe, were killed and scalped by Indians near a stone quarry, near the house of Searcy Smith in Sumner County; at the same time two horses and a negro fellow, were taken from Mr. Smith's wagon. Shortly before the 3d of May, 1794, Col. Samuel T. Chew had left New Madrid, with intent to become an inhabitant of the Southwestern Territory. He left Fort Massac in the morning and in the evening intelligence was brought by a boat from post Vincennes, that a perogoe was on shore with a number of bark canoes around it. A command was ordered to the spot, and they brought to the fort the body of Col. Chew with all the property they could find. One white man and several of his negroes were found dead near the place. The body of Col. Chew was barbarously mangled. He passed Massac with eleven negroes and four white men. This boat was taken upon the Ohio just below the mouth of the Cumberland. The Indian claim to the lands on the north of the Ohio, was ceded to the mouth of that river and on the south side to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Cumberland and Tennessee. This murder was committed by the Creeks, as was believed, upon the lands ceded to the United States. The people exclaimed everywhere that the present, as well as all former Congresses, were deaf to their cries, and that the President received the accounts of their sufferings with as much apathy as Congress itself. There was a general sentiment at this time thro' the whole of the Cherokee nation in favor of peace. But the Cherokee said that should the frontiers enjoy peace it ought to be placed to the account of the Chickasaws, who have done more in a few months than the United States in twenty years, taught the Creeks the value of peace by showing them the evils of war. On the 25th of May, the Indians stole Maj. Wilson's horses in Sumner County, and those of sundry other persons there. On the 26th they wounded one of the spies on Bledsoe's Creek, and on the same day they killed the son of Mr. Strawder, and wounded his wife on Station Camp Creek.

On the 29th of May, 1794, in the absence of Gen. Robertson, Col. Winchester was ordered to keep up the allowed number of troops on the frontiers. On the 11th of June, they killed Mrs. Grear within four miles of Nashville. Capt. Gordon followed the Indians on their retreat upwards of ninety miles, killed one of them and lost one of his party, Robert McRoy. He overtook them at the foot of Cumberland Mountain near the place where Caldwell's bridge now is. Capt. Gordon was a brave and active officer, distinguished through life for a never failing presence of mind, as well as for the pure integrity and independence of principle; he had much energy both of mind and body, and was in all or nearly all the expeditions from Tennessee which were carried on against the Indians or other enemies of the country, and in all of them was conspicuous for his qualities. He now sleeps with the men of other times, but his repose is guarded by the affectionate recollections of all who knew him. Some of the horses were retaken by another party.

On the 6th of July, 1794, Isaac Mayfield was killed by Indians within five miles of Nashville. He was standing sentinel for his son in law while he hoed his corn, and got the first fire at the Indians, but there being from twelve to fifteen of them and very near him he could not escape. Eight balls penetrated his body; he was scalped, a new English bayonet was thrust through his face and two bloody tomahawks left near his mangled body. He was the sixth person of his name who had been killed or captured by the Creeks and Cherokee; his wife was made a widow by their sanguinary cruelties. The Indians continued daily to steal the horses of the inhabitants notwithstanding all the defensive protection that could be given to them. Gen. Robertson in the month of July sent an express to the Governor, and on Flinn's Creek the Indians stole his horses and compelled him to perform the journey on foot. On Wednesday the 9th of August, about 9 o'clock in the morning, Maj. George Winchester was killed and scalped by the Indians, near Maj. Wilson's in the district of Mero on the public road leading from his own house to Sumner court house; he was a justice of the peace, and was on his way to court; he was a valuable citizen and a good civil and military officer.

[Continued next week.]

The May number of the Delineator, is called the commencement number. Its forecast of Summer Styles in dress and millinery is complete, including, beside the usual monthly display, a number of Commencement Gowns and a chapter on the latest ideas in attire for bicycling. The varied methods of Dressing the Hair now in vogue are illustrated and described, and a New York dentist discusses the proper Care of the Teeth. Not less practical and useful to women are the first of a series of papers on Interior Decoration by Mrs. Genevieve Wigfall, A. B. Longstreet's article on Recent Culinary Inventions, one on Domestic Sanitation and the usual review of the markets and talk about cookery, the Spring dainties receiving due attention. Among the general reading a very entertaining article is contributed by Mary Cadwalader Jones, Mildred Conway tells about a novel Poster Party, and Carolyn Halsted describes the origin, organization and objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Witherspoon's Tea-Table Chat, notices of New Books and illustrated descriptions of the latest designs in Embroidery, Knitting Tatting, Lace Making, etc., comprise a magnificent number.

Spring Time is when nearly everyone feels the need of some blood purifying, strength invigorating and health producing medicine. The real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the reason of its widespread popularity. Its unequalled success is its best recommendation. The whole system is susceptible to the most good from a medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla taken at this time, and we would say special stress upon the time and remedy for history has it delays are dangerous. The remarkable success achieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla and the many words of praise it has received, make it worthy of your confidence. We ask you to give this medicine a fair trial.

Wages in Mexico.

There are really no wages in Mexico. All working people take what they can get—that is, what the employer chooses to pay. Wages are made so little that there is no incentive to thrift, no stimulation of energy. The classes are the rich and the poor. There is no middle class. More hopefully perhaps it might be said that a middle class is just beginning to form. They who see no hope of independence, or even of small homes, naturally have no ambition. As soon as they get a very little money they quit their employment and squander it. Many employers make money, but their prosperity is based on the degradation of labor. The men who do the heavy work in the mines of Mexico receive not more than 15 cents to \$1 a day in Mexican money, or from 40 to 50 cents in actual money; for agricultural labor there never is a quotable rate; hackmen and waiters at restaurants depend almost or wholly on "tips," which custom makes small, and the money of the country smaller; house servants get from \$2 to \$3 a month, rarely the higher price. And let it be borne in mind that this is a silver money country, and that most things except labor bear high prices.—Correspondence Portland Oregonian.

That one United States dollar will buy two Mexican dollars is probably true but the Mexican dollar in Mexico will pay a dollar debt, and the United States dollar won't do any more here. But the Mexican farmer only gives one dollar's worth of stuff to get his dollar to pay a dollar debt. Our farmers have to give nearly three dollars' worth of stuff to get a dollar to pay a dollar debt. Who is in the best fix, the Mexican or our farmer?

The land roller is a most important farm implement, and is the most neglected of all. It is one that can be profitably used at any time when it will not interfere with growing crops. Once used over a ten-acre field will often increase the yield sufficient to pay for the same.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

HAWAII, THE "PEARL OF THE PACIFIC."

The Overthrow of Monarchy.—The Provisional Government.

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The feeling is still too bitter between the Republics of P. G.'s, as they are contemptuously called by their enemies, and the Royalists for the exact truth as to the overthrow of the monarchy to be obtained. The political feeling here is at about the same heat it was in the United States in 1865. The Royalists still call the government "Provisional," and refuse to recognize it.

To understand the cause of the overthrow of monarchy one must have some knowledge of the history of Hawaii. In the latter part of the 18th century a powerful chief of Hawaii, known as Kamehameha, captured two American sailors named Davis and Young; the latter was a boatwain on the Boston frigate Eleanor, the former on a little sloop, the Fair American. The latter vessel was seized, its captain and crew, with the exception of Davis, killed, and its cannon taken on shore. Young and Davis, being expert gunners, were spared to manage the artillery for Kamehameha, who at once began the conquest of the whole group of islands. The two Americans were his generals, they married the daughters of chiefs or princes, and were given high offices.

After several years of war all the Sandwich Islands were conquered, and Kamehameha declared King over all. He was succeeded by four direct descendants known as Kamehameha II., III., IV., V. The natives having abolished idolatry, in the year 1820 the missionaries sent by the American Board of Missions came to convert them. They were kindly received by the natives, but by this time the islands had become a rendezvous for whaling vessels, whose officers and crews were lewd, lawless men, and they objected to restraints of religion and decency.

The missionaries, however, had come to stay, and, in an earnest manner, began the conversion of the heathen. They were often threatened by the lawless sailors, who regarded their upright lives as a standing rebuke to their own immorality. But, in spite of all threats and danger, the missionaries held their ground. They had the respect and confidence of the kings, who remained their friends, and the cause of Christianity advanced until all of the islands were brought under its sway. Missionaries who came to the islands young men, raised families of children, grew old, and died. Children born on the islands grew up, died, and left children, natural born Hawaiians, the same as any American citizen today is an American.

The business interests of the islands soon began to attract the attention of the Americans. Americans came to engage in agriculture or mercantile pursuits. These dots on the face of the globe assumed great importance, and the English, always jealous of any Americans in the acquisition of territory, began to turn their attention toward the islands.

As the American Congregationalists and Presbyterians had succeeded so well, the Church of England, from purely political motives it is claimed, began a religious conquest of the islands. From this time on there was a struggle between Americans and English to control the ruling monarchy.

Kamehameha III gave the people the first liberal constitution. All the Kamehamehas seem to have been friendly to the Americans, as they were probably under the influence of Young and Davis and their descendants.

The anti-missionary party in time became the anti-American party. History shows how England has sought in the past to get control of the islands, and how she objected to the annexation of them to the United States during the Forties, as the trade at that time with the United States was increasing in proportion that alarmed her.

The direct line of Kamehamehas ended with Kamehameha V. After one or two short reigns David Kalakaua was elected king. This a disolute man, with many weaknesses, he seems to have had an idea of justice and right. But he tried to please all parties, and, of course, failed.

By this time sugar and rice plantations had become a source of great wealth in the islands, and Americans with pluck and energy were peopling the country and getting the cream of its industries.

The lands had previously been divided among the common people in a way that was equitable to all, the assertions made on the floors of the American Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. Under the old kings all land was invested in their name, as lands originally were in Great Britain. These kings distributed them somewhat according to the feudal system, to chiefs, reserving great tracts of what are still called crown lands. At the suggestion of missionaries large quantities of lands were set apart for the common people, and these lands, though small in acreage, composed nearly all

the very best soil on the islands. They were the two patches and rice fields, some of which are today worth five hundred dollars per acre, while there are vast tracts of lava strewn mountain land not worth one dollar for five hundred acres.

Among the many American emigrants to the islands were shrewd business men, who procured long leases on sugar lands and bought large tracts from the king. British influence was brought to bear upon King Kalakaua. He was told to be "a real king and have a great army and navy." Public improvements were neglected, roads became almost impassable, while the king secured a large loan from England and squandered vast sums of the revenue in loans and on Hula dancing girls.

Kalakaua was not a bad man. He was a weak, vain man, and easily influenced by bad surroundings. He was constantly in need of money, his annuity was greater than the salary of the President of the United States. He found himself hampered by the constitution which limited his power, and declared his intention of giving the people another constitution which was in reality a return to absolute monarchy.

Great excitement prevailed, and a revolution was threatened by the people whose liberties were endangered, until, bowing to the popular will, Kalakaua permitted the constitution to stand.

It is said that at this time the king's sister, Princess Liliuokalani, was in England, a guest of Queen Victoria, studying royal life. She was very indignant at her brother yielding to the wishes of the American Hawaiians, and on her return to Honolulu a revolution was precipitated by some of her friends to depose the king and place her on the throne. The American settlers on the islands went to the rescue of the king, and the rebellion was put down.

King Kalakaua died January 20, 1891, and was succeeded by his sister, Liliuokalani, as queen. The queen was thoroughly English in Education and sympathy. From the first she displayed intense hatred for the American missionaries. Left alone she might have made an excellent monarch, for those who know her say she possesses many good qualities; even her political enemies deny the slanders against her personal character. But the queen was ill advised. Her race prejudices were roused by interested persons. The American missionary was held up in the light of a moral pirate, who had left his conscience at Cape Horn, and come to rob and plunder the natives as the Spaniards had done in America, and all under the guise of religion.

In various ways she kept her subjects alarmed by threats to deprive them of their constitutional liberties. The her salary and income from crown lands exceeded the salary of the President of the United States by nearly twenty thousand dollars, she was not satisfied. She was advised to be a queen in splendor as well as a name. A crowd of evil designing friends were constantly about her advising her to do what they should have known would be her ruin. There were nearly two thousand Americans and over one thousand Germans, as well as many English, at this time living on the islands, who did not believe in the divine rights of kings. Many of these had, by thrift and honest toil, accumulated property amounting to millions. With them it was a business proposition. Should they, in order to maintain a tradition born in the dark days of barbarism, and cradled in ignorance and superstition, yield up the hard earnings of their lifetimes?

Among the other schemes to replenish the depleted treasury of the queen was what is known as the lottery. The originator of this was Thomas E. Evans whose wife was a maid of honor to the queen, and who had held some offices under the kings.

After the Louisiana Lottery had been driven out of the United States, its backers and supporters began to look about for some place convenient to America where the gigantic swindle might be resuscitated. The Hawaiian Islands were regarded as the most convenient place. Mr. Evans went to Chicago, where he met the capitalists willing to engage in the enterprise. An arrangement was made whereby the Chicago capitalists, providing the franchise was granted, were to pay the Hawaiian government the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per annum for the term of twenty five years. At the time the lottery bill was being agitated in the legislature, another bill, fully as odious to all decency and morals, known as the "Opium Bill," was brought up.

The queen's cabinet was composed of men who inspired confidence in the minds of the people, but they did not prove sufficient to check their headstrong ruler. The legislature, like the Long Parliament in Cromwell's time, was in session until the more respectable members were compelled to leave for their homes to attend to their business. They had scarcely left before the opium and lottery men, taking advantage of their absence, hurriedly passed the bills known as the "Opium and Lottery" bills.

The decent and respectable people of Hawaii say the danger that menaced them. The missionaries realized that the race just rescued from heathendom was about to be exposed to all the vices of civilization, and a land today filled with churches and school houses, about to become the Monte Carlo of the Western Hemisphere. Another

class of Americans looked on with alarm at the condition of affairs—those who had business interests at stake which were in jeopardy. A party of Christian ladies waited on the queen and petitioned her not to sign the odious bills. It is said she wept with them; they prayed with her and left, assured she would veto the bills, but she signed them almost as soon as they were gone.

The alarm spread and increased. Meetings were held, and some discussed taking measure to avert moral and financial ruin. The queen prorogued the legislature, dismissed her cabinet, and appointed in its place a set of ministers obnoxious to most of the respectable people of the islands. The excitement was now at its height. This high handed trampling on the liberties of the people, many of whom were born on the islands, was resented. A Committee of Safety was formed, and citizens began to arm themselves.

The queen announced that she was going to give her people a new constitution. The new constitution was written and signed, but she failed to get the signatures of all her cabinet. The document never came into effect, it is known that it provided for the disfranchisement of all white men not married to a native woman, and that only the property of the whites should be liable for taxes.

The Committee of Safety organized and formed in companies. Arms were concealed in a hardware store, and on the morning of January 17, 1893, John Good, now Captain Good, Mr. Benner, and two others started with them to the armory of the Committee of Safety. On Fort Street they were attacked by the police. Captain Good fired, wounding one man, and Mr. Benner knocked another down with the butt of his whip, and thus they escaped.

In the main while John L. Stevens, United States minister to Hawaii, who was away up to this time, returned to Honolulu after the Committee of Safety had been formed. He issued the following request to Captain G. C. Wiltsie, of the United States Cruiser Boston:

"Sir—In view of the existing critical circumstances in Honolulu, indicating an inadequate force, I request you to land marines and sailors from your ship under your command for the protection of the United States Legation and United States Consulate, and to secure American life and property.

"JOHN R. STEVENS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States."

Captain Wiltsie had already anticipated the request of the minister, and issued the following order:

"Honolulu, January 16, 1893. Lieutenant Commander W. T. Swinburne, United States Cruiser, Executive Office of the United States Cruiser Boston.

"Sir—You will take command of the battalion, and land in Honolulu for the purpose of protecting our legation, consulate, and the lives and property of American citizens, and to assist in preserving order.

"Great prudence must be exercised by both officers and men, and no action taken that is not fully warranted by the condition of affairs and by the conduct of those who may be inimical to the treaty rights of American citizens.

"You will inform me at the earliest possible moment of any change in the situation. Very respectfully,

"G. C. WILTSIE, Captain, United States Navy, Commanding United States Cruiser Boston."

The troops were landed, and during the day divided into small squads. A part were placed to guard the United States Legation, a small squad sent to the Consulate, and eight to the home of an American resident named Hopper. As the troops had no tents the minister secured quarters for them from a royalist.

There has probably been more wholesale lying, in print and out of print, about the action of Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltsie than about any other subject since the days of Ananias. The day after the landing of the troops, the queen's cabinet called on Minister Stevens to ask the aid of the United States marines in sustaining the queen against the Provisional Government then in course of formation. Minister Stevens answered:

"Gentlemen, these men were landed for one purpose only, a pacific purpose, and we can not take part in any contest. I can not use this force for sustaining the queen or anybody else."

This remark was made and this assurance given before the Queen had been deposed, and her cabinet knew that the United States troops would not interfere in the affair in any way.

Thirty two armed citizens of the Committee of Safety marched to the government building and took possession of it. The constitution had not been formally promulgated, and it is said, was never signed by all the cabinet. The ministers fled, the guard went to the police quarters, and the unfortunate queen was deserted by everyone save her marshal, Mr. Wilson, who through all her adventures has remained her true friend. It is said that Mr. Wilson warned her against an attempt to promulgate the new constitution. "If you do, it will be your ruin," he declared, "but I shall stand or fall with you." If Mr. Wilson made this assertion, he kept his word. To his credit be it said he was the only friend of the queen who in hour of trial, displayed any pluck. But he had not a soldier or policeman to aid him, and thirty two men seized the government.

Hon. S. B. Dole, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, resigned his position when the trouble began, and was made a member of the Committee of Safety, and later on the organization of the Provisional Government, became its president.

After the failure of the effort to secure annexation of the islands to the United States, and the defeat of the project to restore the queen, the Provisional Government became a permanent government. A constitution was framed and Hon. S. B. Dole selected as president for the term of six years. A wise choice could not have been made. Mr. Dole is a brave, honorable, conservative gentleman. He is statesman beyond corruption, and, while dignified, is utterly devoid of any of the silly pomposity which so often characterizes men who think themselves great. He is easily approached, open and honest, and capable of being at the head of a much larger country than Hawaii. JOHN R. MCSCKY.